HERRAPTER IN THE SENATE. of Righthour Bill Amouded Units Soud of Its Friends Republished It. and Then Recommitted-The Chicago Pair Itom in the Sundry Civil Bill Adopted in the Rouse with a Provise Fixing the Salaries to be Paid by the Government.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 7.-In the Senate to-day the joint resolution to correct an error of punc-tration in the tariff act was taken up. It smends paragraph 862 (as to cables, cordage, ac) so as to include in the parenthesis only

the words "except binding twine."
Mr. Carliale (Dem., Ky.) contradicted the as-Mr. Carline serior was a clerical one and secretal that the error was a clerical one and secretal that the paragraph in the enrolled bill coincided exactly with the paragraph in the original bill and in the conference report. He could see, however, the injustice of imposing a tariff tax of 8 cents a pound on flax and vis cents a pound on twine manufactured from it, and he would, therefore, make no opposition to the passage of the joint resolution. He thought himself that the rate of duty ought to be 35 per cent., as it was under the old rate. instead of 50 per cent., as the resolution pro-

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) objected, and the joint resolution went over till Monday.

The order for night sessions, submitted yesserday by Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.), was taken

up and discussed. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) took the ground that public business would not be promoted

by night sessions.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) signified his con surrence in that opinion, and asked Mr. Ed-munds whether he really believed that a apprum of Senators would be present after ock any evening.

Mr. Edmunds said that he did believe so, because he had faith in the eighty-eight gentle-men who composed the Senate, more than eighty of them able bodied, that they would at-tend to the public business. He believed that at least forty-eight of them would be present

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) declared himself against the proposition. The Senate met now at 11 and sat until 6, and he thought that that was as long ressions as should be held. There was not a Senator present who did not know that night sessions, as a general rule, were failures, and sometimes worse. The chances were decidedly against the presence of a

Mr. Teller asked to be and was excused from attendance at night sessions. Under the order the Senate will, during the residue of the sea sion, meet at 11 A. M., sit until 6 P. M., and then

take a recess until 8 P. M.

The House bill for the adjustment of accounts of workmen, laborers, and mechanics under the eight-hour law was then taken up. and Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) modified the substiand Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) modified the substitute offered by him yesterday by adding a proviso that the act shall apply only to laborers,
workmen, and mechanics employed in the
Army, Navy, and Post Office departments on
work strictly connected with the military,
naval, and postal services.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) asked Mr. Blair
whather it was understood that all Post Office
employees who had worked more than eight
hours a day during all these years were to be
included.

semployees who had worked more than eight hours a day during all these years were to be included. The subsequently modified his substitute by omitting all reference to the Post Office Department. He further modified it, at the suggestion of Mr. Allison by adding the words "and to tore upon any annual rol."

Mr. George (Dem. Miss.) opposed the bill. He did not like to appear before the Senate and people as resisting any just claim that any aborer, however humble, might have on the Treasury of the United States. He had examinated the matter as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and had reasury to a class of laborers who by common consent and common understanding among the laborers of the country, had had better places and better passes mass of laborers. He said that that he great mass of laborers, he said that that he great mass of laborers. He said that that he great mass of laborers, he said that the great mass of laborers. He said that the great mass of laborers, he said that the great mass of laborers of the country, had hed better places and better passes mass of laborers, he said that the great mass of laborers, he said that the great mass of laborers of the country had the said that the great mass of laborers of the country had the words of laborers of the country had the said that the place of good fortune. He, therefore, could not the did not like to appear the provided and the great mass of laborers of the country had the great mass of laborers of the country had the said that he could not answer the guestion: but his estimated the said that the best friends of the present mass of laborers included.

Mr. Blair replied in the negative. It only applied to laborers, workmen, and mechanics, and did not include clerks or watchmen. He subsequently modified his substitute by omitting all reference to the Post Office Department. He further modified it, at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, by adding the words "and not borne upon any annual roll."

Mr. deorge (Dem. Miss.) opposed the bill. He did not like to appear before the Benate and people as resisting any just claim that any laborer, however humble, might have on the Treasury of the United States. He had examanized the matter as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and had reached the conclusion that the bill, if it became a law, would be nothing more than mere beunty paid out of the Treasury to a class of laborers who, by common consent and common understanding among the laborers of the country, had had better places and better payers than the great mass of laborers. He said that the Butter appeared before the committee as counsel for the claimants and admitted unequivocally that employment in Government shops was regarded by workmen as a favor and a piece of good lortune. He, therefore, could not vote for a bill which made the full sup of favor of Government workmen still fuller.

Mr. Cockrell inquired as to the number of

but from March 4, 1877 (up to which time there has already been a readjustment of ac-counts). Mr. Dawes accepted that amendment and modified his own proposition accord-

and modified his own proposition accordingly.

Mr. Dawes further modified his amendment on the suggestion of Mr. Dolph, by adding to it a provision that paymert shall be made directly to the claimant or to his legal representatives. He also struck out the reference to piece work, and made some remarks in favor of his own amendment as against that offered by Mr. Blair, which he intimated was more in the interest of claim agents than of laimant.

more in the interest of claim agents than of claimants.

Mr. Harris said that the bill could not possibly be put in any shape that he could entertain the idea of supporting it. In point of morality it rose no higher in dignity than the claim of the highway robber, who thought he possessed the power to scire a man's purse.

Mr. Blair, in order to show his good feeling toward Mr. Dawes, withdrew his own amendment and accepted that offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Cockrell argued against the bill. No

ment and accepted that offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Cockrell argued against the bill. No greater fraud, he said, had ever been attempted to be imposed on a legislative body in the name of the tolling millions. He ridiculed the assumption that the men who worked ten hours a day were under duress—that they were forced to do it. "Foor deluded creatures," were forced to do it. "Foor deluded creatures," he exclaimed, "they come here and plead the baby act and ask that they shall be paid 25 per cent more for their work than other men get for the like work at the same time. There is no justice, no right, no equity, no honesty in these protended claims. They are not claims. They do not rise to the dignity of claims. In the name of the taxpayers, in the name of the farmers and laborers of the country, I protest against this bill of legalized robbery, which takes from three to twenty millions out of their pockets for the benefit of a class of 15,000 flavored dovernment workmen."

The question was taken on Mr. Dawes's assesdment, and it was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Cockrell moved to amend it by a proviso

invalon.

Mr. Cockreil moved to amend it by a proviso that the act shall not be operative whenever the department shall find that the work was done under a contract, express or implied, and has been paid for.

Ar. Frys (Rep., Me.)—It is well understood that the adoption of that amendment would bractically kill the bill.

Ar. Cockreil—Not at all.

Ar. Harris—It is equally well understood, if it is not adopted, the bill will be a mere grab at the adoption of the same of t

inot adopted, the bill will be a mere grab he Treasury.

Treasury.

To Daws—Not quite that. The question is siber we shall sanction a continuance in lation of law.

Ir. Gorman (Dem. Md.) agreed with Mr. le that the adoption of the amendment add destroy the bill. and that the bill might well be laid on the table.

Ir. Plumb (Rep. Ran.) took a different view the question, and favored the amendment, the principle were established of paying in more than the Government had agreed to y them, he would want that principle applied the two and a half millions of men who had red in the army during the war under shad in the army during the war under shad in the army during the war under shad in the army during the Wr. Cockrell's

Ir. Blair moved to add to Mr. Cockrell's amendment the words. "but no agreement alter as to price or time shall be within this proving that was exacted by any Government officer as a condition of employment or retention in the public service." if as a condition of empty in the public service."

fore action was taken on that motion Mr. man moved to lay Mr. Cockrell's amendation that the table. Disagreed to—Yeas, 22;

Ava. 28.

Ava. 2

Gorman said that after the adoption of ockrell's amendment there was no necessor making any appropriation, as nothing doe expended under it. rill's amendment was agreed to with-

chanic touching such compensation to the con-

chanic touching such compensation to the contrary potwithstanding." Agreed to—year 23, nays 23.

Mr. Paddock offered as an additional section a provision giving to laborers and "material men" on Government works done under contract a lien upon the moneys due by the Government. Agreed to—31 to 15.

Ar. Hoar renewed Mr. Blair's amendment to add to Mr. Cockrell's amendment the words but no agreement shall be within this provise, either as to price or time, which was exacted by any Government officer as a co-dition of employment or retention in the public service." Agreed to 85 to 24.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments were agreed to except that officed by Mr. Morrill, appropriating \$6,000.000 to carry the bill into effect, which was rejected, 24 to 25. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, 29 to 19.

The question being on the massage of the bill, Mr. Wolcott said that it was an absurdity and he moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Education. The motion was agreed to—year, 27; nays, 24—as follows (Democrates in Italics):

Vess—Allisco, Serry, Maxburn, Blair, Curlus, order, Hiscock, Amer of Arkansa, Morrill, Plumb, Power, Pluß, Kansom, Randers, Bameron, Harris, Hawley, Hiscock, Amer of Arkansa, Morrill, Plumb, Power, Pluß, Kansom, Randers, Salveys, Squire, Pear, Wallhall, Washburn, Wolcott—27.

Nays—Platiel, Dawes, Dolph, Fulkmer, Frye, Gormen, Baie, Higgins, Hoar, Ingalia, Kenney, Nictionnell, Mr. Persero, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Pierce, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Stewart, Stockpridge, Jeiser, Warren—24

Before the vote was announced, and when Mr. Blair learned bow it asload (28 to 28) be

Sherman, Shoup, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teiler, Warrem-26

Before the vote was announced, and when
Mr. Blair learned how it stood (28 to 25) he
changed his vote from nay to yea, and then
moved a reconsideration. Mr. Harris moved
to lay that motion on the table, Pending setion on it, however, the death of Mr. Pheian of
Tennessee was announced: and Mr. Harris offered the usual resolutions of regret and ocadolence, which were adopted, as well as a resolution for the appointment of a committee to
attend the funeral. Senators Harris, Jones of
Arkansas, Faulkner, Steckbridge, and Pierce
were appointed such committee, and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives,

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The pending Mason's point of order raised against Mr. Candler's amendment to the World's Fair item, which in its modified form reads as follows:

For the expenses of the World's Columbian

Commission and Board of Lady Managers. \$40,000; provided that all expenditure made from this appropriation shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury on itemized accounts and rouchers, as now proury, in the exercise of the authority of ap-proval hereby conferred upon him, is directed not to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the Word's Fair, as provided for in section 9 of said set: nor to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Commission as created by article 5 of the by-laws of said Commission. nor upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be held not oftener than once in six months; nor to ap rove the payment of any saiary to any officer of the World's Columbian Commission out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose, other than an annual salary not in excess of \$5,000 to the President, \$4,000 to the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, and \$3,000 to the secretary; nor to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the Board of Lady Managers out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose, other than an annual salary not in excess of \$5,000 to the President, and \$3,000 to the secretary.

After a brief debate the Chairman ruled the amendment out of order as changing existing of said act: nor to approve the payment of any

its officials drew extravagant salaries.

Mr. Butterworth's ameudment to the substitute was agreed to—87 to 67—and the Wilson substitute as amended was adopted.

Mr. Riggs (Dem., Cal.) offered an amendment striking out the word "ladies" wherever it occure and inserting the word "women."

Mr. Butterworth suggested that there was a strong suspicion that 'ladies' were "women."

and the amendment was ruled out of order.

On motion of Mr. Candler (Rep., Mass.) an amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation of \$15.000 for the expenses of one meeting of the Commission in 1892.

On motion of Mr. Frank (Rep., Mo.) an amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation of \$15.000 for the expenses of one meeting of the Board of lady Managers in 1893. The World's Fair clause was then passed.

Mr. J. D. Taylor (Rep., Ohio) moved to strike out the clause providing for the running of the elevator in the Washington Monument. He elevator in the Washington Monument. He was sure that the running of the elevator would eventually result in the destruction of the monument. He did not know whether it would be within a hundred or a thousand years.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) said that he had had a

years.
Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) said that he had had a calculation made, and that the monument would last for only 2,500,000 years. [Laughter.] The amendment was rejected.
Without disposing of the bill the committee Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenu.) said that the sad duty devolved on him of announcing to the House the death at Nassau, where he had sone in search of health, of the Hou. James Phelan, member of Congress from the Tenth district of Tennessee. He would at the appropriate time ask the House to express its appreciation of a ripe scholar, a pure patriot, and a noble statesman. Mr. McMillin then offered the following resolutions:

That the House has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret of the death of the Hon. James Fielan.

That a committee of seven members of the . ouse, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

The Reseaver appointed Messars, Washington.

with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Washington, McKas. Wichman. Enjoe. Stockbridge, Montgomery, and Coleman as said committee, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned. THE RUMOR OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

What to Said About It in Washington-Mr. Bintue at the Capitol. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The Oritic this even-

"The double-leaded announcement in THE NEW YORK BUN this morning concerning the probability of an extra session of the Senate. to begin on March 4 next, is not without to begin on Alaren a next, is not without foundation. The question of calling the Senate together has been anxiously discussed by the President and Secretary of State, and this morning Mr. Blaine was at the Capitol in con-The feeling appears to be that an extra ses-sion of the Senate will be necessary, and that it should be called. The necessity for the extra session arises from the conventions and treaties now being negotiated with the other American republics. So long as there are more conventions or agreements, limited to the few articles named in the Aldrich reciprocity clause of the McKinley Tariff bill, it is com-petent for the Executive to proceed alone by proclamation, such conventions or agreements not requiring ratification at the hands of the Senate. But the moment any article is in-cluded which is not named in the limited list referred to, chief among which are coffee, sugar, and hides, ratification by the Senate, as in the case of other treaties, becomes neces-

"Mr. Blaine's presence at the Capitol to confer with the leaders of that body indicates the urgency of the necessity for an extra session. ivision.

Ivision.

Iumb offered an amendment providing jumb offered an amendment providing contract for the payment of any claim series consulted with the Foreign Relations Committee with reference to an amendment to the formill moved to strike out of the subther without any reduction of the words "without any reduction of the lours of account of the reduction of the hours of account of the reduction of the hours of a strike out of the subther without any such laborer. Workman, or measurement provides that one mission that one mission the subther works are the capitol, also called. Mr. Blaine, while at the Capitol called. Mr. Blaine, while at the Capitol called. Mr. Blaine, while at the Capitol called. Mr. Blaine, while and makes manifest the likelihood of its being

shall consist of Guatemala and Honduras and POW-WOW WITH THE INDIAN

the other of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador.

On Mr. Blaine's recommendation the amendment was ordered to be reported favorably to the senate. Another minor amendment was also, at the request of Mr. Blaine, ordered to be reported favorably."

The Star has the following on the subject:

"A Nar reporter made a careful search this afternoon for indications to verify or refute the statement appearing in a New York paper this morning that the President will issue a proclamation for an extra session of the Senate on or about the 20th inst. There was nothing that could even be imagined to be a hint, At the White House, where the only visible person is Private Secretary Hallord, the utmost ignorance of extra-session probabilities pravails. Mr. Halford says that there is a possibility, as there always is, of an extra session, but he say nothing ahead to make such an event probable, Secretary Proctor would not say anything alout the matter.

nothing anead to make such an event probable, secretary Proctor would not say anything about the matter.

"It was learned at the State Department that there is nothing now on hand or contemplated to make an extra session of the Senate necessary. There are no important treatles to demand immediate attention, and the South American reciprocity agreements—they are not treatles—will not require ratification. The fact that Secretary Blaine was at the Capitol early in the day, and he was closeded with the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave rise to the story that the Secretary was consulting with party leaders as to the advisability of calling an extra session of the Benate by the President at the expiration of the present Congress for the purpose of considering reciprocity treaties supposed to have been negotiated by the President. It appears, however, according to a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that Secretary Blaine called upon the committee for the sole purpose of discussing some amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation till relative to the Central American pission and other matters lacking in public interest. The subjects of an extra session and reciprocity treaties were not broached at any time during the Secretary's visit. The Senator added that, at far as he was aware, there was nothing in the state of public business that would was rant an extra session at the Senator.

Live Washington Topics,

The views of the minority of the Raum investigating committee, which were formally presented to the House this morning by Mesers, Lewis and Goodnight the Democratic members of the committee, are the same as those drawn up by them at the end of the last

session of Congress and published at that time. They offer as a substitute for the majority resolution the following:

Rusoned, that the evidence herein established that the present Commissioner of Pensions has degraded that public service by using official position to promote his private enterprises and personal gains, and that a wise, efficient and faithful administration of the bureau demands his removal.

The President has approved the act granting a rension to Major-Gen. Franz Sigel; the act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the eleventh census; the act making appropriation for the enlargement of the military post at Plattsburgh. N. Y.: the act granting a pension to Col. Joseph J. Bartlett of the Twenty-ninth Regiment. New York Volunteers; the act for the relief of George B. Rane & Co., and the act increasing the number of copies of the eulogies on the late Hon. S. S. Cox of New York.

SHE WOULD HAVE MARRIED THE TURK A New Jersey Poet and Her Romantic Love Revenied in a Lawsuit.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—The preliminary trial of a suit against the Rome. Watertown and Og-densburg Railroad, brought by Syrigan S. Costikyan, administrator, over the death of Stephen K. Boba Sinian, a Turk, resulting in a verdict for \$6,000, which has just been con-firmed by the Supreme Court, had behind it a romantic love story. Roba Sinian came to America four years ago from Constantinople. He went to Chicago, where he engaged in business and amassed a small fortune, but noney did not bring happiness, and he longed for a wife.

day and he answered numerous advertise-ments of forlorn maidens. Among them was Miss Bertha Beman of Woodbury, N. J. She impressed the Turk more favorably than the

impressed the Turk more favorably than the rest; she was a poet, and she claimed to write for a number of magazines.

Although the Turk's command of the English language was limited, his heart was in the right place, and they were soon exchanging letters. They resulted in Sinian's death while journeying eastward to see her. According to Miss Beman, one of the objects of the correspondence was to improve her literary composition. The letters became more ardent, and it was arranged that a meeting should take place and if their likings were mutual a wedding was to follow.

was arranged that a meeting should take place and if their likings were mutual a weeding was to follow.

In August, a year ago. Sinian concluded to go to Waiertown and engage in business. Before leaving Chicago he wrote to each of his correspondents, stating that he would write as acon as he reached his destination. He purchased an accidental insurance ticket good for twenty-four hours. This he enclosed in a letter and sent to Miss Beman. At Niagara Falls he took a train on the Rome, Wateriown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and after leaving Lewiston went into the smoking car to smoke. He started to return just as the train was crossing Eighteen-mile Creek, at Newfane station. As he stepped from one car to the other the train parted, throwing him beneath the wheels. He was killed instantly and found in the creek, horribly mangled.

Miss Beman beard of the accident, and soon learned that her claim to the ticket was worth-

Miss Beman beard of the accident, and soon learned that her claim to the ticket was worthless, as the policy was payable to the dead man's heirs. During the investigation that followed, sliss Beman was taken ill, suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration.

At the trailminary trial her testimony was taken by commission, but later she appeared lere as a wine-s. She is pretty. The letters which were introduced as evidence were extremely interesting.

Costikyan was appointed administrator of the estate and two suits were begun, one against the railroad and the other against the Travelers' Insurance Company. The case will now be taken to the Court of Appeals. There were two other correspondents of kinian, Julia, who lived in Philadelphia, and Florence, who lived in New York; but they did not enter into the case. Miss Beman admits that she unconsciously fell in love with her correspondent, and at the trial showed much emotion.

Costikyan, the administrator, lives in Buffalo, and is a wealthy dealer in rugs and Oriental goods. He was related to the dead man.

LINDA JANSEN'S DISAPPEARANCE, She Had a Criminal Suit Against a Doc-tor-Spirited Away by a Strange Woman. WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 7.—Princeton is excited over the mysterious disappearance of Linda Jansen, the young Swede girl who brought suit for criminal malpractice against Dr. R. H. Mansur of that town on Jan. 1 in the Central District Court in this city. The case was carried to the Superior Court, and would have been tried early the coming week. On Monday evening last a strange woman called on Mrs. Sophie Nelson, a fellow country-woman of Linds, who lives a mile or so to the north of Princeton Centre, and asked her to see Linda, as she had messages for her from Swedon.

The girl was living at Mr. Declittle's, in the centre of the town, and the next day the Nelsons drove her to their home, where the strange woman had waited over night for her. The woman and Linda talked together for several hours; and le'ts together early that evening, the woman ostensibly to take the train at Brooks Station, and Linda to return to the Doclittles. Neither has been seen since, and no one has been found in Princeton who remembers seeing the stranger at all.

The following day Dr. Mansur drove to Brooks Station and left his horse, saying he would be back that afternoon, and took the train for Worcester. He did not return for his team until the night of the following day. The people of Princetown are prosecuting a systematic search through the surrounding country, but up to a late hour this afternoon no clue had been obtained. Defective D. H. Hayter of this city has been assigned to the case, and to-day visited Princeton to investigate.

VASSAR COLLEGE ALUMNE north of Princeton Centre, and asked her to

VASSAR COLLEGE ALUMNE.

Talks on Various Topics and as Election of Officers.

The Vassar College Alumnæ Association met at Shorry's yesterday afternoon. The business meeting was followed by a buffet luncheon. After luncheon a social meeting was held, at which President James M. Taylor of Vassar College made an address. An account of the College Settlement and its opportunities for the study of social questions was given by Miss Maria P. Brace, and there were brief talks on Maria P. Brace, and there were brief talks on the Maria Mitchell endowment fund by Mrs. Helen Hiscock Backus, Miss Caroline Lloyd, and Miss Emily Morris.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mrs. Laura Brownell Collier; Vice-President, Miss Mabel R. Loomis; Secre-tary, Miss Lucy M. Davis; Treasure, Miss Ada Thurston: Egecutive Committee, Miss Alice Dinsmote, Miss Gertrude Palmer, Mrs. Lip Rweetser Denison, Miss Harriet Jenks, Miss Katherine Drexel, and Miss Mary H. Stock-well. well

Among those present were Miss Helen Dawes
Brown, Mrs. J. Wells Champner, Mrs. A. J.
Lyman, Mrs. George H. Frentiss, Mrs. F.
J. Backus, Prof. A. M. Ely, Prof. Abby Lesch,
Mrs. A. C. Folger, Mrs. R. C. Brownell, Mrs.
Mary T. Thompson, Mrs. John A. Collins, Miss
E. R. Coffin, Mrs. E. L. Stover, Miss Katherine
Droxel, and Mrs. Frances Fish Wood.

AMERICAN HORSE OBJECTED TO GAG LAW AND WANTED A BIG TALK.

Re Asked Secretary Noble If He Thought It was Good to Curtail the Speech of a Man who had Something to Say-The Orlayances of the Indiana Also Presented by John Grass, Young Man Afraid of His Horses, Two Strike, High Hawk, Hollow Horn Bear, Medicine Bull, and Hump,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The conference between Secretary Noble and the Sloux Indian delegation was begun this morning at the Interior Department. There was a strong desire on the part of many people to be present, but the small size of the room made it necessary to bring the number of spectators admitted down to a very few. The Fecretary of War and Mrs. Proctor and Miss Proctor were present. and also the wife of Secretary Noble and Miss Hulstead, Miss Dawes, Miss Kate Foote, Miss Alice Fletcher, and others prominent in the work for the Indiana were interested spectators. The conference was opened by Secretary Noble, who said: "You were represented here just after the

agreement with Gen. Crook was made. You made certain requests and complaints at that time, and you received certain promises from me. There has been trouble since then and proper as to the cause of the trouble, and to make any further complaints you see fit. The Becretary is here to tell you that he has kept his word, but if there is anything more he can do, through friendship for the Sioux, he is Father has told him to be your friend. He wants you to talk to him as a friend and he will

neet you in the same spirit." The Secretary then asked if the Indians had made any arrangements about speakers. He could not hear them all, but he would listen to a few, and he desired them to speak briefly. He added that if no objection was made he would hear from John Grass, Hollow Horn Bear, American Horse, Two Strike, Hump, and

Louis Rencoutre said that this arrangement was not satisfactory, as it was desired that each agency should be represented in the speakers.

The Secretary replied that he would hear John Grass and American Horse, and then advise with them as to who should follow.

John Grass then came forward. The Rev. C. S. Cook, the Episcopal minister at Pine Ridge, acted as interpreter. Grass at once began to speak of the recent trouble among the Indians, the origin of which he did not know. They had come for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary in regard to the matter. The Indi-Secretary in regard to the matter. The Indians, he baid did not desire to be driven back to their wild life, but wished to consult with the President so as to determine upon the future. They wished he said, to speak on certain matters talked over when the Indians were here last, and the promises in regard to which were not carried out. He protested against the practice of blaming all Indians for what was the fault of a few. The Indians believe that if they are honest in trying to put their children into schools, and if they follow the teachings of Christianity they would be going in the right road. The Indians regarded these as important factors, and they also thought it desirable that the agents should be civilians rather than military. They desired a continuance of the present system in this respect. In the past, he said, the Indian agents had opportunities to steal, but now the good people in the East maintained such a close watch that it was difficult for them to adopt such practices. The agents in late years, he said, were good men. In speaking of his own reservation, that of Standing Rock, the threatened trouble had been put down by the Indian police. They believed in the Indian police, and he was requested to ask for an increase of fifty men. Grass then shook hands with the Secretary and took his seat.

American Horse was the next speaker. He displayed considerable natural ability, and made a graceful preface to his remarks, referans, he baid, did not desire to be driven

and took his seat.

American Horse was the next speaker. He displayed considerable natural ability, and made a graceful preface to his remarks, referring in complimentary terms to the Secretary and the ladies present. He then asked if the speech of a man who had something to say, so that he did not have the chance to say all he injended.

This question created some laughter, and the Secretary replied that he thought short sneeches were the best, but he desired him to say all he wished to say.

American Horse further inquired whether they would have another conference with the Secretary. He said that they had a kood deal of business to transact, which might require three or four months.

The Secretary said he was willing to see them as often as necessary, but said that their business here must be brought to a close in a short time. If this could not be done they must attend to the rest of it at the agencies. He asked that they proceed to address themselves to the subject of the conference.

American Horse further protested against haste. He said that he had endeavored to learn the origin of the late trouble, and in his search and in his careches of the subject of he conference.

American Horse further protested against have. He said that he had endeavored to learn the origin of the late trouble, and in his search and investigation he found himself in Washington. He then went on to speak of the importance of this city as a treaty-making centre, and 'gradually drifted into a discussion of the subject proper. He protested against being classed as a hostile, and the Becretary assured him that he was not so classed. American Horse said that the Indians at Pine Ridge, through the destruction of their property, had been put back fifteen years, and that he Indians desired to have these losses made good. The Government, he said, had made mistakes in their attempts to civilize the Indians. He enumerated their mistakes. Instead of the places at the agencies being filled by Indians, white men crowded them out and took the places. This was one reason why the Indians were called lazy. At the agencies, he said, the white men were so numerous that they fairly trampled on the Indians. What his people wanted was a chance to rise and fill the places of trust and consequence that were within their reach. He desired that some attention should be paid to the wishes of the Indians were able to tell as well as white

dians. What his people wanted was a chance to rise and fill the places of trust and consequence that were within their reach. He desired that some attention should be paid to the wishes of the indians in regard to the men to be agents.

The indians were able to tell as well as white men what men were competent. The agents, he said, naturally selected their own relations to fill the places under them. He thought that the Indians would receive these appointments it justice were done. He then spoke of religious marriages; and said that their were three religious bodies on their reservation who were trying to teach them to live batter lives, and specially to bring about religious marriages; but they did not want to be compelled to marry certain persons.

The Secretary inquired who had accupit to compel them to marry. American Horse replied that he referred more particularly to persons who eloped. When the cought west brought back the agent obliged them to get married. He asked that the losses suffered by the indians in the late disturbance be made good by the Government. He urged that a remedy for a good many of the present troubles would be for the Government to go back to the treaty of 1868, and redeem some of the promises then made. The money bags, as he called the may this time, had only the stream of the sums due would be of good by the married the more particularly to the reached good the sums due would be of good to the west, as the indians' children would not then suffer in consequence of a change of olimate and their modes of life. He said that the course of the removal of the Cash and upon their return places would be given them on the reservations. This he said, had not been done.

Young Man Afraid of His Horses and be was very much plassed to meet everyword, and then went on to relate his services in the interest of a change of olimate and their modes of life. He add that the course of his introductory remarks he said he had to remove the modes of life to the order of the services in the life of the wen



BARAH BERNHARDT AS THEODORA. THE DIVINE SARAH WRITES A LETTER.

DEAR MADAM: The Recamier Preparations are the perfection of toliet articles. Please send me without fail to morrow, two dozen assorted for immediate use. TO MRS. HARRIST HUBBARD AVER. RECAMIER CREAM to used daily by

and prominent actresses all over the world. It is
the only known preparation whose merits are attested
to by physicians. It will preserve your youth, remove
all bisenishes and not only make but keep your face
smooth and fair. PRICE SLAS PER JAR.
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers,
and by the owner.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 305 Fifth av., New York City.

man (referring to the affair at Wounded Knee)
wanted to fight; the others did not. That man
fired his gun, and then the soldiers and them,
women, and children. He was somewhat lost,
but he was going to try to do right, as he had
always done, but he had to say that only the
white man had broken the mutual promises.
He told of some of his people who were badly
wounded, and characterized the conduct of
the military as cruel. The soldiers were the
cause of all the trouble.
Hollow Horn Bear then asked that those Indians, who had lost property during the late
trouble might be reimbursed, and went ind
intuffied testiles.
Hollow Horn Bear then asked that those Indians, who had lost property during the late
trouble might be reimbursed, and went ind
intuffied testiles.
Hollow Horn Bear then asked that those Indians, and the promised
long age, but they had not been given. Crows
were failures in bis country, and only
cattle raising was a success. The cows
cought to be sent out right away.
There was money due the Indians,
and he hoped that would be used in the purchase of cows and mares. The money was to
have been used to buy beef. He would rather
see it spent for something that would bring in
increase. He asked that sub-issue houses be
established in the various camps, so that men
who desired to work be not taken away from
their farms or cattle. The agency was many
miles away from many camps. There was no
line and there ought not to be. It had caused
much trouble. More schoolhouses had been
promised, and he hoped they would soon be
built. He wanted the children to have an
opportunity to learn something.

Medicine Buil then talked through Interpreter Cook. From his utterances it was evident
thathe always had been, was now, and ever
would be, in perfect accord with the Indians
policy of the Government.

Secretar Nolls the solds to the quesrithman that he louds what the Government has done for them, up to lists 42,000,000
has been given the Sloux what the Government has done for them; to speak about
these thin

THE NEWS OF THE RESERVATIONS A New Agent at Pine Bidge-A Big Scare

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.-Notice has been received a Army Headquarters that Capt. C. G. Penney of the Sixth Infantry has been appointed Indian Agent at Pine Ridge. He succeeds Capt. F. E. Pierce, who has been relieved on account of ill health.

Capt. Penney has been in the service twentynine years. He enlisted as a private at the be-ginning of the war, and was mustered out as ginning of the war, and was mustered out as Captain in a colored regiment. Soon after the close of the war he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and in 1883 was made Captain of the Sixth Infantry. He is at present at Fort Portor. New York.

St. Paul. Feb. 7.—Sheriff Youngren and City Auditor Judis of Kittson county, who have just returned to Halleck from itessan valley and Lake of the Woods, roport to Gov. Merrium that the settlers are leaving hose localities in large numbers because of the Incident scare. At Jadis, on the Rossan River, the settlers were building a stockade and had organized a volunteer company to defend themselves against the Indians. Between 800 and 400 people have left their homes. As they left their stock to shift for themselves, they will doubtless lose many cattle.

St. Hillark. Minn. Feb. 7.—A number of settlers have come in from the neighborhood of the Bed Lake reservation. They report that the Indians are still carrying on their orgies.

Treated.

Immigrants at the Barge Office Humanely WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-Representative Owen. Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, to-day submitted a report to the House on the result of the committee's investigation the result of the committee's investigation into the assertions that immigrants detained at the Barge Office at New York were not properly treated. The report says all the witnesses testified that the treatment of the immigrants by Superintendent Weber, Assistant Superintendent O'Beirne, and other officers and employees of the immigrant depot was humane and kind. The liev. Dr. Drum, whose letter in the daily press was instrumental in causing the investigation, disclaimed any charge of inhuman treatment of immigrants by the officers at that depot, and requested to be recorded as having the utmost confidence in Experintendent Weber and his staff of assignants.

in Superintendent Weber and his staff of assistants.

The investigation, the report says, emphasized to the committee the weakness of our
immigration laws and the needed remedies,
all of which have been fully set set forth in
the report already submitted on the investigation conducted by the joint committee during
the past year. The committee will recommend
that its bill, heretofore reported, be amended
so as to give the Buperintendent of Immigration discretionary powers to house and feed
immigrants detained at the port through no
fault of their own.

SIMMONS WANTS WARD ARRESTED.

District Attorney Mitchell Declined to Sanction that Proceeding Xesterday.

The hitch in the trial of James A. Simmons for complicity in wrecking the Sixth National Bank may disappear when the case comes up to-morrow morning. United States District Attorney Mitchell will not say whether or not he will accept as true the united statements of Juror W. E. Goodnow and the defendant that they do not know each other. Both are emphatic in asserting that they never met. Charles Ward, whose affidavit states that Simmons and the jurer were old acquaintances, is the son of Mary M. Ward, who owns the building son of Mary M. Ward, who owns the building 165 Breadway, where ward says Simmons and Goodnow were joint tenants in 1884. Simmons went over his papers yesterday and says he found no record of subletting an office to Goodnow, or of any other dealings with him.

Lawyer Newcombe, Simmons's counsel, declared yesterday his belief that Ward's interference was prompted only by spite, leased on a dispute which Simmons had regarding the rent of his office at 165 Broadway in June, 1884. Mr. Newcombe says he proposes to hold Ward strictly responsible for his statements.

Lawyer John J. Joyce of counsel for the defeace went with Nimmons before United States Commissioner Shields in the afternoon, and on atrength of an allidavit made by Simmons applied for a warrant for the arrest of Ward for perjuly. Mr. Shields could not grant the warrant without the consent of United States District Attorney Mitchell, and this Mr. Mitchell refused to give, saying that he desired at a proper time to have a full investigation of the whole matter, but that at present he did not think it advisable to have Mr. Ward arrested.

In his affidavit Simmons swears that he canarrested.

In his amidavit Simmons swears that he cannot recall baving ever seen or spoken to Mr. Goodnow. He describes Mr. Ward's statement as an attempt to injure him in the extinction of the Judge and jury.

THREATENED TO SHOOT HER. Miss Kursted's Quarrel With Her Friend.

Miss Margaret Kursted. a dark-eyed young woman who wore diamonds and fine clothes, complained in Justice Kenna's Court. Brooklyn. yesterday that Frank N. Hunting had threatened to kill her. Hunting is otherwise known as George Collins and Samuel Saunders. He made the acquaintance or Miss Ku

ders. He made the acquaintance of Miss Kursted under the latter name, and represented himself as an agent of the Chilton Manufacturing Company, with ollices in the Equitable building. Miss Eursted has a flat at 2.150 Fulton street. Brooklyn, and for two years has generously shared it, it is alleged, with Hunting.

She laid a quarrel with him about two weeks ago, and when she leit her home to make come inquiries about his conduct in a suburbuntown she leaked the apartments so that he could not get in. She returned on Tuesday last, and found that during her absence he had broken into the flat and made himself at home there. Miss Kursted wanted an explanation, and she found Hunting in a saloon at the corner of Hull street and Bione avenue. There was a stormy interview, and Hunting drew a 38-calibre revolver and threatened to shoot her unless she consented to allow him to resume his former irrendly relations.

She fled from the place, and next morning had a warrant issued in this arrest.

Hunting was taken into court yesterday and remanded for examination to-day. Detective bergeant Brady of Insuector Byrnes's staff has been looking for Hunting, who is wanted on an accusation of passing forged checks. If he is not held on Miss Kursted's complaint he will be heavent to this effect.

HUGGED AND KISSED HER.

Allen P. Evans, a letter carrier attached to the main station of the Brooklyn Post Office, was arrested vesterday morning by Detective Sergeant Roddy of the Adams street station on a charge of assault. The arrest was made as Evans was leaving the office with a bag of mail for distribution. Before he was looked up the mail bag was taken from him, and later in the day Postmaster Collins summarily dismissed him from the service.

The complaint was made by Miss Margaret Train of 25 blockton street, a daughter of Doorman Train of the First precinct station. She says she was waiting for a train on the platform of the Brooklyn elevated ratiway station at Nostrand and Myrtle avenues on Monday afternoon whon the letter carrier staggered up to her and threw himself by her side on the bench. She attempted to rise, but Evans threw his arms around her neck and pulled her toward him. Then he kissed her reveral times. She struggled to free herself and called for assistance. The station keeper interfered, and Evans was ordered off the platform.

Miss Train was very much prostrated by the rough treatment she had received, but as soon as Evans was leaving the office with a bag of Miss Train was very much prostrated by the rough treatment she had received, but as soon as she rec evered she applied to Justice Walsh for a warrant for the letter carrier's arrest. Erans, who lives with his parents at 153 Waisworth street. Brooklyn, pleads not guilty. Justice Walsh will give the case an examination to-mogrow morning.

She was Photographed on Mr. Williams's

Justice Bartlett will listen on Tuesday next counsel fee, in the case of Martha E. Bartz.

Who is suing for a sancration and der was Mayer's assistant in the store until who is suing for a separation from John A. Bartz, to whom she was married only three months ago. Mr. Bartz is a liquor dealer in this city, and his wife says he is worth \$10,000 and in receipt of a large income from his business. Sue says he began to act in a strange manner soon after their marriage and has frequently threatened her with a pistol. She thinks he is crazy.

Mr. Bortz centends that his wife is not so faithful to him as she ought to be. He is particularly jealous of Mr. Williams, who was introduced to him as her cousin and who has been photographed with Mrs. Bartz sitting on his knes.

McGlory's Tenant Not Licensed Yet. The Excise Commissioners were to have heard testimony yesterday upon the application for an ale, wine, and beer license for the building at 237 East Fourteenth street, but building at 237 East Fourteenth street, but owing to the failure of the applicant. Francisco Annog-in, to appear, the matter was adjourned until Thursday next. The liev. Henry T. McEwen, pastor of the Fourteenth Street Preseyterian Church, and a number of his jurisinoners and property owners opposed the application. The building is owned by Mrs. Annie McGiory, wife of Billy McGiory, and is just onposite Mr. McEwen's church. It is said that alterial to have him withdraw his opposition. At a previous hearing Mr. McEwen testified that a Mr. Moses Oppenheim called at his house and said that they would get a license in spite of his opposition because they had a pull."

Not What They Borrow the Floor For.

"Police officers must not spit on the floor of the Twelfth Regiment armory." This was the order that was sent forth from Police Headorder that was sent forth from Police Head-quarters yesterday through the commanders of the various precincis. It came about in this way: Since the early part of January the police have been drilling twice a week, on alon-days and Thursdays. On these days the off platoons of several precincts, including supe-rior officers, are drilled by Capt. Allaire at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment. Sixty-second street and Ninth avenue. The Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment at its said, sent a letter to one of the P-lica Commissioners complaining about the effects of the drill upon the floor, and the matter was referred to acting Super-intendent Byrnes.

Newark's Beadlock Broken.

The Newark Common Council, which has year and which stands 15 to 15, was organized yesterday afternoon, through concessions on such side. Alderman James Demisey, Democrat, was elected President, and Alderman Alexander Johnson. Republican, was made Chairman of the Finance Committee, which has a Renublican majority. The Market Committee and Public Lighting Committee were made neutral, and the other committees were fairly divided. The organization was the result of a conference held on Friday night, and the meeting was short and sweet. The Mayor sent in a message which would make twenty-seven columns in a newspaper, and a little of it was read. year and which stands 15 to 15, was organized

THE

NEW YORK HERALD

LOOK OUT FOR

LIGHT OF THE WORLD"

BY SIR ROWARD ARMOLD, SUNDAY HERALD OF FEBRUARY 15th.

Fine Healthy Skin.

Cure of a Distressing Skin Disease Gratefully Acknowledged by a New York Gentleman.

My little grandson having been cured of an eczema by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I was prevailed upon by my wife and daughters to try it mracif for a distressing skin maisedy that has been the base of my life for twenty years. It required a good deal of persuasion to get me to try it, for I argued that a man 70 years of age could not be cured by the same remedy that a 2-year-old child was, I was perfectly astonished at the result, however. In one week my emption had nearly disappeared, and in two weeks there was not a vestige of it left. A transformation took place from a leprous to a fine healthy skin. My head, before I commenced the use of the CUTICURA REME-IJES, was covered with scales and patches of dead skin, which I could built off in pieces the size of a dime, while from my chows, knees, and other carts of my body I could desigh strips the size of a laif dollar. My head had such an appearance that I avoided scolety, but now, thanks to the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I can once more go out with comfort, and enjoy all the pleasures of society with a satisfaction I was long a stranger to.

THOS. S. NEDHAM, 23 W. 82d st., New York. THOS. S. NEDHAM. 23 W. 82d st., New York.

Cuticura Remedies.

Words can scarcely do justice to the esteem in which those great skin cures, blood purifiers, and greatest of humor remedies are beld by those who have found them the only relicated the state of the s

Rold everywhere Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COBPORATION, Boston.

27 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.



PIMPLES black heads red rough chapped, and only

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged to the Cutterns Auti-Pain Planter, the first and only pain killing plaster.

Had an Unpleasant Time of It Ever Since

The vicissitudes which have come into the life of Katie Keiser during the four weeks that she has sojourned in an inhospitable world have well nigh spoiled the young woman's disposition. Half her life she spent contentedly enough with her mother. Rosle Keiser, a di-vorced woman, at Mrs. Julia Winklews intelligence office, 39 Avenue B. Then her mother found a place somewhere as a house servant. Mrs. Keiser, without leaving any address, neglected to take Katle with her when she went away from Mrs. Winklen's. Mrs. Winklen away from Mrs. Winklen's. Mrs. Winklen couldn't take care of the child, so she sent it to Mrs. Annie Titosch of 230 East Third street, agreeing to pay \$11 a month for its board.

Mrs. Titosch kent the baby one day, and then sent it back to Mrs. Winklen. The youngster wasn't happy. She wailed a constant protest against her mother's desertion. Mrs. Titosch declared that her discontented disposition was catching, for her own baby made it a duet whenever Miss Keiser started a solo of waile. Last Friday night Mrs. Winklen carried the baby to the Union Market station, deposited it, squalling, on the Sergeant's desk, and declared she wouldn't touch it again—no, not even if they locked her up for refusing. The Sergeantilistened to the proof of the child's lung power less than two minutes. Then he called a policeman and bade him carry the howling little bundle with all speed to Matron Travers at Police Hoadquarters. There she arrived in due time, and she was still yelling when deposited in the Matron's arms. Mrs. Travers knew what was the matter with her if the others didn't. She got a bottle of warm milk and gave it to the baby, and her wails were heard no more.

Lesterday morning Katie was sent travelling again much again—ther will. This time she services of Mr. G-rry's society were enlisted, and yesterday morning Mrs. Titosch was arresied and taken to the Essex Market Court. She thought it was hard lines for the police to lock her up for returning a baby that didn't belong to her, and so did the Judge, for he promptly discharged her. Now the society's officers are looking for Katie's mother. couldn't take care of the child, so she sent it

Mark Mayer, who has a butcher shop at 1,582 Fulton street. Brooklyn has secured a temporary injunction from Judge Clement of the City Court, restraining Morris Alexander from interfering with his business. Alexan-Monday last, when he forcibly took possession and locked out his employer. He proposed marriage to Miss Alexander, the butcher's sister, some time arc, and he says that in accordance with a time-honored Hebrew custom of giving presents on such occasions, his employer gave him the business to bind the marriage contract. Miss Alexander has since decided to reject Mayor's suit.

Alexander full not regain possession of the shop until Thur-day last, and he says Mayor has tried in every possible way to get back into the store again.

A Camera in a Divorce Suit. The divorce suit of the actress Addie Cumming Davis against her husband, J. Charles Davis, formerly of Locke & Davis, will not go before a referee it is now said, but will be tried in open court in this city next month. A commission has been appointed recently to commission has been appointed recently to take important testimony in Chicago. Mrs. Davis asks for an absolute divorce on the statutory ground. There is an intimation that the trial will be sensational in some respects. The infidelity charged by the plaintiff is said to have occurred on the yacht Zeno during a summer cruise made by Manager Davis and J. K. Emmet, Jr., ron and manager of the German comedian. It is said that a photograph taken on board the yacht by young Emmet will be offered as evidence in behalf of Mrs. Davis, into whose hands the picture accidentally fell.

Did Miss Throsby Elope?

Lotta Throsby, who is 18 years old, has been missing from her home at 248 Bergen street. Brooklyn, since Jan, 17. About three year - ago she caused the arrest of Edward Morro, a Court street jeweller for alleged misconduct in a wall paper factory. The case has never been settled.

She hold her parents on the night she left home that she had accepted an invitation to attend a so lable with her friend, Capt. Campbell of the British steamship Liscard, who was also a friend of the family. There was no opposition to her going. Capt. Campbell's vessel salled next day, and there is a belief that she may have gone with him. The Liscard is now laid up in Boston for repairs, and an investigation will be made.

A Boy Catches a Seal. Court street jeweller, for alleged misconduct

A Boy Catches a Seal.

Albert Nichols, a lad of 14, captured a seal four feet eight inches long near Fort Wadsworth yesterday morning. Boatman William Glies, under the impression that the seal was dangerous, killed it with an axe. It was ex-hibited on the pier at Quarantine.

HEARING RESTORED.

HEARING RESTORED.

To whatever causes it may be attributed, deafaces is certainly on the increase. It is estimated by aurists that thirty-three percent, of the entire population of this country have impaired hearing, taking the normal standard hearing distance, at hearing the watch thirty inches from the ear.

One of the many devices that have been invented for overcoming deafaces is the Alicro-Audiphone, which should not be confounded with any device now in use for the alloged cure of deafaces, as it is entirely unlike in principle and structure, and was patented by Dr. F. M. Blodgett of New York in 1887, and designed originally to relieve his own impaired hearing. The Great Britain patents have recently been sold to a Longon syndicate, who are about forming a stock company in London and Alactorism and the Hureau of Deafaces at 1.250 Broadway, New York.

During the past live years the Micro-Audiphone Company have been in correspondence with over 65,000 deaf people from all parts of the country, while the gross sales of the company have amounted to upward of \$86,000, and they have received the unqualified endorsement of some of our most eminent people who have tested its efficacy in deafaces caused by catarrh, scarlet fever, de. Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, at Governor's Island, says: "Tour instrument has reached the case of my friend, who has not heard ordinary conversation for years."

Address Micro-Audiphone Co. for descriptive illustrated book free. Also free trial at office, 1.286 Broadway, corner 83d st. New York.—Add